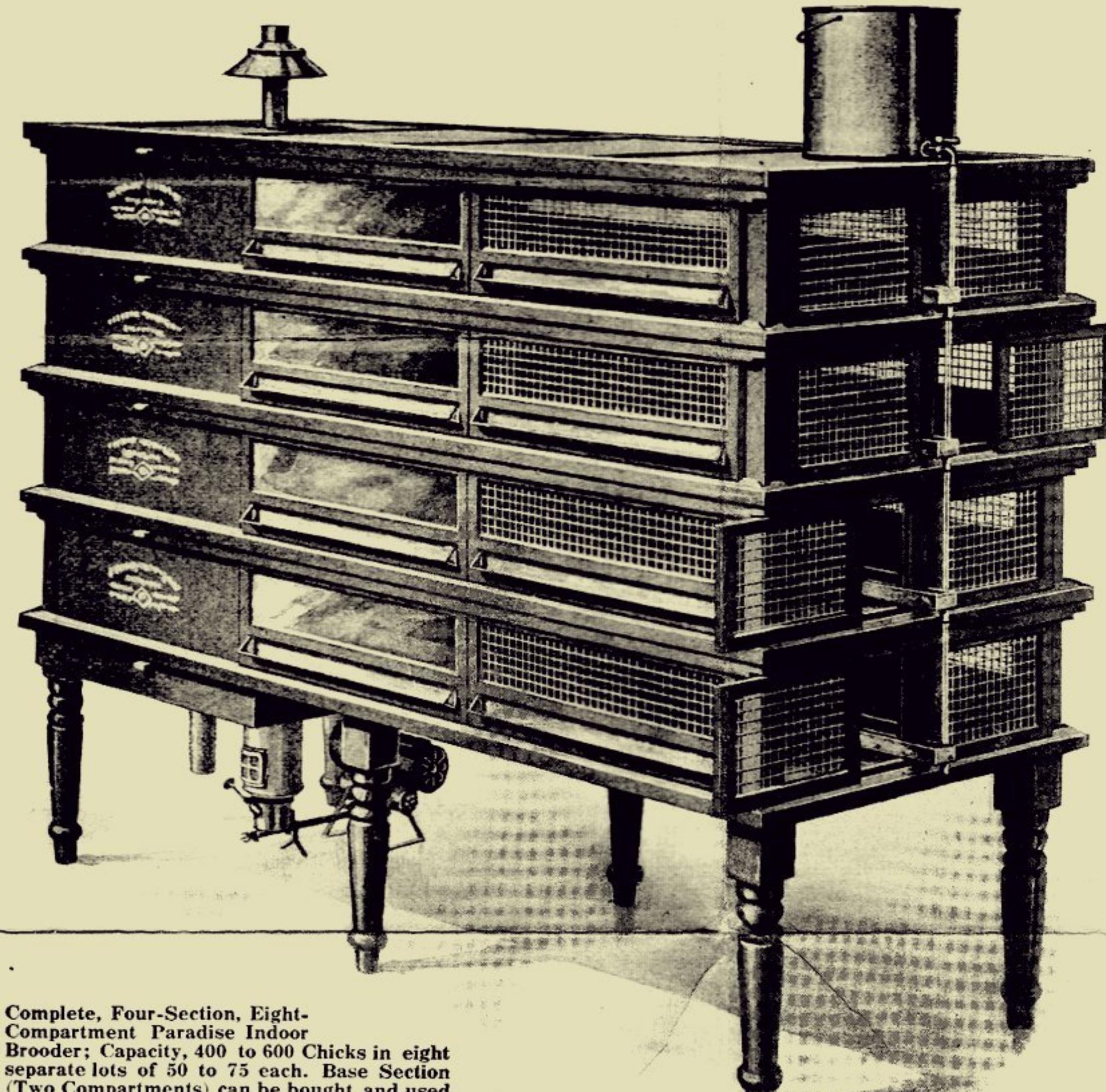


# PARADISE BROODERS

## WHEN, WHERE AND HOW TO USE TO BEST ADVANTAGE

### IN THIS CIRCULAR OF HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS,

*I tell, in their own way, "When, Where and How" these unequalled indoor brooding devices can be used "to best advantage;"—we to supplement their *actual, word for word reports* with *additional facts* that will help you, Reader, to decide *what you can do*, under the same or similar circumstances. Please read carefully, therefore, the *sample reports* herewith and note what is said in connection with them. These bona fide, *signed and dated reports* from Cyphers Company customers—together with our comments and suggestions—will *describe to you, fully*, the general construction of the Paradise Sectional Indoor Brooder, will explain when, where and how to use it, and also tell of the results that *readily can be obtained* by its use in the hands of any *careful person* who earnestly desires to make money raising or selling chicks and ducklings.*



Complete, Four-Section, Eight-Compartment Paradise Indoor Brooder; Capacity, 400 to 600 Chicks in eight separate lots of 50 to 75 each. Base Section (Two Compartments) can be bought and used separately. Later, one or more uppers can be added. Heated at all times by one Blue-Flame Safety Oil Stove.

#### USED IN LAYING PEN OF POULTRY HOUSE

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

I hope I am not too late with my word of appreciation of the Paradise Brooder. I can say that, generally speaking, it is the most complete *labor-saving device* for poultry raisers that I have ever seen. And it saves the chicks, too! I certainly gave mine *some unfair tests*. I had as many as a hundred chicks in one compartment three or four times and kept them there until they were at least a month old. I tried to get them out in outdoor brooders at three weeks of age, but kept some in the Paradise for six weeks, and longer.

I cannot tell you how many chicks my Paradise Brooder brooded during the season. I kept it *full to overflowing* until well into July and raised a larger per cent than I ever did before. Paid no attention to ages in different compartments, but always put those of the same age together. I used it in *one of my laying pens*, 12 x 27 feet. The room had a small coal heater which kept it moderately uniform in temperature.

I recommend your Paradise Brooder not only for chicks, but also for Indian Runner ducklings. As regards ducklings *I never lost one* of mine while they were in the Paradise Brooder. I filled two compartments with chicks last night and up to noon today I have only looked at them twice, because *I know from experience* that the Paradise is taking care of them perfectly. I am glad to extend words of praise for this unequalled indoor brooder.

DEERCROFT POULTRY GARDENS,  
(Miss) Mary E. Lamont.

One of the distinct and unequalled advantages in the use of a two, four, six or eight-compartment Paradise Brooder is the fact that the owner or operator can place in it as many lots of chicks or ducklings of *different ages* as there are compartments. Each compartment is entirely separate from every other compartment and can be given a different temperature.

If you have four sections (eight compartments), place the youngest chicks or ducklings in the upper section, the next older ones in the section below this and the oldest in the bottom or lowest section. Heat goes upward in its natural course and, therefore, it is easiest to keep the top section and compartments the warmest. Also the heat in the room goes upward, making the atmosphere warmest near the ceiling.

Moreover, the air that is well up above the floor of a heated room *is the purest*, and therefore is better for the youngest, tenderest chicks or ducklings during the first week or two of their lives. The top section and compartments of a complete four-section Paradise Brooder are about on a level with the head of a man or woman of average height—not too high for the welfare of the inmates, and at the same time convenient for operation.

It will be noted that Miss Lamont operated her Paradise Brooder in a laying pen of her poultry house. This can be done at no cost for extra building space. Owners of long poultry houses, both laying houses and brooding houses, often locate these Paradise Brooders in the pens, where they take up no extra floor space.

#### "INTEND TO DUPLICATE THEM NEXT SEASON"

Freeport, N. Y., August 4, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

As you know, we are using two of your Paradise Brooders, one a four-section and the other a two-section, and we *intend to duplicate them next season*. We have now used these sectional indoor brooders two seasons, and could not afford to be without them. Have placed 75 chicks at a time *in each compartment*, up to say two weeks of age. We then thin them out, reducing the number in each apartment as the chicks grow older. We first used these indoor brooders for *taking care of our January and February hatches*. That was the original plan, but we have found them so satisfactory that we *continue to use them throughout the season* as "chick nurseries," putting the newly-hatched chicks in them direct from the incubators and keeping them there until they are strong and lively. We are also using seven of your Portable Hovers and seven Cyphers Adaptable Hovers. *They are all that you claim for them.* This past spring our Cyphers Incubators did remarkably good work. We have in use one No. 1, one No. 2 and two No. 3 Cyphers Incubators and consider them the *best on the market*. Our last hatch of the season made with a Cyphers No. 3, *gave us 372 chicks out of 400 fertile eggs*.

FREEPORT POULTRY FARM,  
W. H. Wood, Manager.

published for the benefit of Cyphers Company customers, we propose to let the *buyers and users* of our Paradise Brooders

under the same or similar circumstances. Please read carefully, therefore, the *sample reports* herewith and note what is said in connection with them. These bona fide, *signed and dated reports* from Cyphers Company customers—together with our comments and suggestions—will *describe to you, fully*, the general construction of the Paradise Sectional Indoor Brooder, will explain when, where and how to use it, and also tell of the results that *readily can be obtained* by its use in the hands of any *careful person* who earnestly desires to make money raising or selling chicks and ducklings.

#### "MODERN WINTER HOTEL FOR BABY CHICKS"

Loveland, Colo., February 28, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

I am pleased to inform you that my Paradise Brooder has proved eminently satisfactory. This brooder was installed *in one end of our living room*, where it remained for three months. Its contented occupants were always an object of great interest, while the brooder itself, thanks to its attractive appearance and sanitary features, never became offensive. With every part not only accessible but always visible, readily cleaned and perfectly arranged for the uninterrupted comfort of its guests, the Paradise Brooder is really a sort of luxurious modern winter hotel for baby chicks. I never had occasion to crowd it, but found that fifty newly-hatched chicks had ample room, spread out comfortably in each division.

I had considerable difficulty in getting hatchable eggs during the continued cold weather, often below zero, but once the chicks were hatched and snugly lodged in the "Paradise Hotel" our losses were negligible—between two and three per cent, all told, from all causes. I place one-half inch of sand on the floor and after the chicks are two days old add a layer of shredded alfalfa. Beyond dipping the beak of each chick into the water trough, *absolutely no attention* is required except furnishing water, food and oil and such cleaning as is necessary. The chicks immediately learn to feed and water themselves and to select the degree of heat that suits them best.

Am always pleased to recommend my Paradise Brooder to other poultrymen.

BONNIE VIEW FRUIT & POULTRY FARM,  
C. H. Fink, Prop.

Mr. Fink says that his losses were "negligible—between two and three per cent. from all causes," and part of the time the outdoor temperature was "below zero." There is no other way to raise early chicks with such small losses, during cold weather—not even in special, costly hot-water brooder-houses, for in a house of this kind the chicks are down on the floor—the coldest part of the room or apartment—where dangerous drafts exist and where the bad air remains.

In a Paradise Brooder the chicks are up off the floor, are sure of plenty of warm, fresh, health-giving air in all sections of the brooder and are under full control of the operator at all times, so that there is no danger of their wandering away from the

heated quarters and getting lost and chilled, as so often happens in brooder house pens, especially as night time draws near and darkness settles down.

Mr. Fink installed his Paradise Brooder in one end of a living room, where it remained in use three months, yet on account of its "sanitary features" it never became offensive." This brooder neither pollutes the air the chicks or ducklings must breathe, nor the air of the room or other apartment in which it is operated. That is one vital reason why chicks entrusted to a Paradise Brooder do so well—why so few die and why they grow so rapidly.

For the attendant to be able to care for this brooder and the chicks *indoors*, is indeed a great convenience.

#### "WHICH I PUT RIGHT IN THE KITCHEN"

Kiilbourn, Wis., September 6, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

A year ago last spring I purchased a base section of your Paradise Brooder, which I put right in the kitchen. I put fifty to sixty chicks in each compartment and kept them there three to four weeks, as a rule, then transferred them to outdoor quarters and they did well. Some lots were litter-fed and for others we just filled the food troughs and let them help themselves. Both ways were satisfactory. When feeding from the troughs we kept the bottom of each compartment covered with short-cut clover and chaff, for scratching also. We ran about three hundred chicks through this brooder with a *total loss of six chicks*. One lot of sixty Brown Leghorn chicks, in one compartment, went the three weeks, and then went to an outdoor brooder, still "sixty strong."

For this past season I ordered another section and put a lot of chicks in it on the 9th of March, as a Cyphers No. 2 Incubator hatched on that date. This incubator ran fine, though the outside temperature was sometimes 21 degrees below zero. We did not keep a record of all chicks run through the Paradise this season, but I do not believe we lost half a dozen all told during the three months it was in use. I consider the Paradise Brooder far ahead of any other brooding device I have ever seen. It is easy to keep *clean and sanitary*, the chicks have a chance to use the temperature that just suits them and they always find their way back to the hover after eating and drinking, without getting lost on the way.

G. H. PRITCHARD.

Mr. Pritchard tells how he "bedded" and fed his chicks in the Paradise Brooder—also how small his losses were. Candidly, Reader, have you ever before read reports of such small losses of chicks, especially of early chicks—those hatched when the weather is cold and changeable? We do not think you have.

This owner of a Paradise Brooder kept it in his kitchen. And why not? There is no offensive odor to it—none whatever—provided you bed the chicks well with sand or litter, or both, and connect the waste-fume pipe with a stovepipe or chimney, or extend it outdoors through a window, either of which is easy to do.

To extend this pipe out through a window, simply lower the top sash of a window about six inches and fit a board of this

width into the open space. In this board cut a hole large enough to allow the fume-pipe to pass through—and that is all there is to it. Note what C. H. Dickinson says about this plan of window outlet as described on page 3, herewith. Also refer to report of Geo. Urban, on same page, showing how he carries away the fumes by means of the stove chimney.

Having your chicks indoors, where you can attend to them with ease and comfort, night or day, is worth ten times this extra precaution in their behalf. There is no other method known to poultrymen by which you can raise so large a percentage of early-hatched chicks or ducklings, or can raise them with equal personal comfort and satisfaction. It is quite different from going outdoors in all kinds of weather.

#### "BOTH HAVE GIVEN ME EXCELLENT SERVICE"

R. F. D. No. 2, Bedford, Ohio, October 4, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Early this year I bought a 244-egg Standard Cyphers Incubator and one of your Paradise Brooders. Both have *given me excellent service* and I hope a little later to *duplicate the order*. At the same time I began to feed almost exclusively the Cyphers Ready-Mixed Foods, including your High-Protein Meat Scrap. I can *show my appreciation by saying* that as long as the Cyphers Company continues to furnish me as satisfactory equipment, including clean, sweet poultry foods—*foods that make my young stock thrive* and that keep the old stock well and "full of business"—I shall continue to use them. Your Standard Incubators do not need words of commendation among well-informed poultrymen and I can only say for your Paradise Brooder that "once used always used." I have been greatly *helped by the free printed matter* sent me by your company. It would cost a poultryman many dollars to secure the same helps in caring for and raising chickens, as well as marketing them. You have the right idea in working on the basis that the *success of your customers* means greater success for Cyphers Incubator Company. I am one who appreciates what you are doing and want you to mark me down as "a Cyphers Company friend."

DEANACRE POULTRY YARD,  
G. R. Dean.

## CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

Factory and Home Offices: BUFFALO, N. Y.

Branch Stores and

Warehouses: NEW YORK, N. Y. 41 Barclay St.

BOSTON, MASS. 12-14 Canal St.

CHICAGO, ILL. 329-331 Plymouth Court

KANSAS CITY, MO. 317-319 Southwest Boulevard

OAKLAND, CAL. 2127 Broadway

LONDON, ENGL. 121-123 Finsbury Pav.

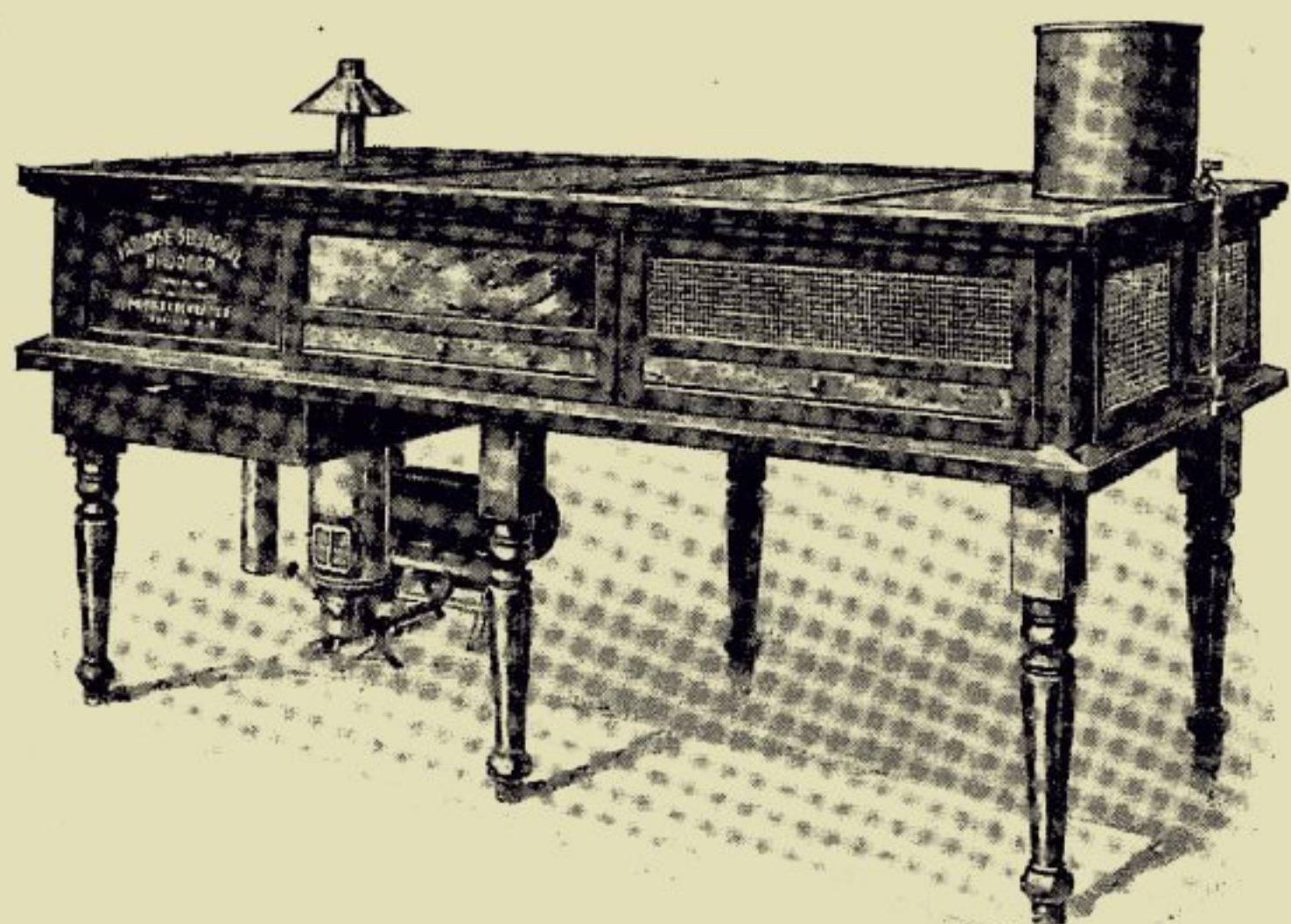
# WHEN TO USE ONE OR MORE PARADISE BROODERS

USE ONE OR MORE OF THESE SECTIONAL INDOOR BROODERS just as soon after January 1st of each year as you can secure chicks to put into them. This probably will be in February, in the northern half of the United States, although plenty of chicks can be hatched during January in the Southern States, also on the Pacific Coast.

One big advantage of this type of indoor brooder exists in the fact that it can be used with safety and success *eight to twelve weeks earlier* than can the ordinary outdoor brooder. Remember, that it is operated indoors, in any

living room or other well protected apartment *during winter weather*, and not only will the chicks be safe and *do well*, but the "caretaker" can attend to the chicks at *convenient times* and with *personal comfort*.

Also remember, that it is the early-hatched, early-raised chicks and ducklings that bring the top prices in every market as broilers, fries and "green ducks," or that can be developed into the *Season's first layers* in the early fall, when the prices obtained for new-laid eggs reach the highest point for the entire year. Get your share of these top prices *every season*.



Base Section of Paradise Brooder. Section consists of Two Separate Hovers and Runways and is Equal to Two Ordinary Brooders, each having a capacity of 50 to 75 newly-hatched chicks. Dimensions, 3 by 7 feet.

#### "IN THE COLDEST WEATHER LAST SPRING"

Chester, Neb., July 20, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Last spring I purchased a Paradise Brooder of you and it was better even than I expected. It is a model as a chick and labor-saving device. It is convenient and sanitary and has many good features not found in the old-style brooders. You need not crawl around on your knees to clean it out or to feed the chicks, but you *have them up before you* where you can see every one, and there are no dark corners for them to hide in.

I ran my Paradise Brooder in a room 8 x 12 feet in the coldest weather last spring and *had no trouble in keeping the heat up*. Chicks of different ages can be brooded successfully at one time in the different compartments and I have kept them in this brooder until they required no artificial heat. From personal experience I recommend feeding Cyphers Balanced-Ration Poultry Foods as the best way to raise chicks successfully.

I have used several makes of incubators and had so much trouble in keeping the heat regulated properly that finally I decided to try a Cyphers. That trouble is all forgotten. I just heat up the machine, set the regulator and it takes care of the heat until the hatch is over. It is the only machine that I know of that can be depended upon with certainty. I have run five hatches through my Cyphers Incubator this season and every one was highly satisfactory. I never have had a hatch to fall below 80 per cent. and have had some go over 95 per cent.

MERIDIAN STOCK AND POULTRY FARM,

John G. Kuhlman, Proprietor.

Breeder of White Orpingtons, White Leghorns, Silver and Golden Campines

That old saying, "It is the early bird that catches the worm," is very generally true when it comes to winning the highest prices for broilers and fries, and the top prices for October, November and December fresh-laid eggs.

Left to their natural choice, hens do not offer to sit until the moderate weather of early spring arrives, then every body's hens gradually become "broody" and are willing to sit.

To secure early broilers and highest prices, the incubator has to be used to get February, March and April chicks in goodly numbers; then the important, the vitally important, question is, "how to successfully brood these early chicks"—chicks that are brought into the world during the days of snow, ice and blizzards, when it would be certain death to place them outdoors on the ground with the mother hen. Newly-hatched, tender little chicks should not, as a rule, be placed outdoors until the frost is out of the ground—for best results. Better wait until the snow and ice are gone, until the soil is moderately dry and new vegetation has started. Meanwhile, the early chicks—those hatched during February and March—will *do far better indoors*, will gain faster in size, strength and vigor. Later they can be given an outdoor run and should "grow like weeds," whereas if they are placed outdoors too early, while young and tender, enough of them will be lost to wipe out the profits, and those that do "make a live of it" are very liable to be stunted in growth, to the loss of the owner.

On the other hand, if February and March chicks are kept in a Paradise Brooder that is located in a living room of your house, or in any other comfortable apartment, these early chicks will be ready by April 15th to May 1st to be transferred out of doors and will have a four to eight weeks' start over the early chicks of your neighbors or other competitors, who also would like to secure the season's top prices for broilers and fries, or to produce the pullets that will lay the first and largest number of eggs for the fall and early winter trade, when prices of new-laid eggs all over the country reach the highest point and pay the most profit.

#### "FIRST, IN LIVING ROOM—LATER, ON ENCLOSED PORCH"

Lincoln, Neb., March 5, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

If it were impossible for me to obtain another Paradise Brooder, I would not part with mine at any price. It is the finest thing in the way of a brooder I ever saw. Last year, which was my first experience with this type of brooder, I raised about 400 chicks in it and the *total mortality was only five out of the whole lot*. At first I placed the brooder, which consists of two sections, in one of the living rooms of the house, but after a month I put it out on an enclosed porch. Although it became quite chilly on this porch I never had to worry about the heat in the brooder.

This spring I built a small brooder house to accommodate my Paradise Brooder, the house being made large enough for at least three more of these brooders, as they become needed later on. With the Paradise Brooder the chicks can be cared for *with the least amount of work possible*, and there is no getting down on your knees to see that everything is all right. The glass sides make it easy to see all the chicks at any time and the adjustable dampers make it easy to regulate.

WHITE FOWL POULTRY FARM,

Edward K. Stockfeld, Proprietor.

S. C. White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks.



Two-Section Paradise Brooder. Owned by Chas. W. Ross, Chardon, Ohio. Writing about this brooder, Mr. Ross said: "Too much cannot be said in praise of your Paradise Brooder. If I had the only one in the world, without a chance of getting another, mine would be priceless."

#### "DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE CHIMNEY"

LaGrange, Ill., February 26, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Last year I purchased one of your Paradise Brooders, mainly because it "looked good to me"—my judgment being based on ten years' experience as a commercial poultryman. To say that it has "made good" is stating it mildly, for it not only *cut the amount of labor in half* but it was the means of enabling me to save more chicks than I ever have been able to do with the brooders I have formerly used. I ran my early chicks for three weeks in the Paradise, *with the loss of only four chicks*. Later in the season chicks were brooded for two weeks in the Paradise and then removed to cool brooders in colony houses.

I consider the method of *carrying off the foul air* the most valuable feature of this unequalled indoor brooder. Mine is directly connected with a chimney which carries the fumes and foul air out of the room. With the Paradise, complete in four sections, I can care for four hundred chicks with the same amount of labor it requires to care for one colony brooder, holding fifty chicks. You certainly have "the best thing yet" in this Paradise Sectional Indoor Brooder.

GEO. M. GEAR.

Mr. Gear tells how he carries the oil-stove fumes out of the room in which he operates a complete four-section Paradise Brooder having a capacity of four hundred chicks. He regards this as being "the most valuable feature of this unequalled indoor brooder."

Note, also, that Mr. Gear has had "ten years' experience as a commercial poultryman"—as a poultry keeper who depends for his profits on high egg prices and high prices for market poultry. To get the "top prices" he needs early-hatched and well-raised chicks. No matter when—at what time of year—the chicks are hatched, *they will do better* the first ten days or two weeks of their lives, *and thereafter*, if they are started right in the comfortable and absolutely safe nursery quarters supplied by a Paradise Brooder.

We rate the capacity of a complete, four-section Paradise at 400 chicks—50 chicks in each of the eight separate compartments, but when the chicks are just hatched, 75 can be placed in each compartment and kept there with safety until they are a week to ten days old. Sometimes as many as 100 chicks are entrusted to each compartment, but we do not recommend this practice. It is always dangerous to "over-crowd" little chicks or ducklings.

#### "SUCH LOSSES DO NOT OCCUR WITH THE PARADISE"

Geneva, N. Y., March 6, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

I have had extra good success with my Paradise Brooder. Out of two hundred chicks that I put into it last season, as a trial, I *only lost three*. When I first started I tried the *\_\_\_\_\_* system of fireless brooding, which I found required too much labor; also I had over 60 per cent. loss in chicks dying from chills, white diarrhoea, etc. *Such losses do not occur with the Paradise*.

This brooder is certainly a great improvement over all others I have seen or tried. The food and water troughs are *so convenient* and the dampers allow the operator to *regulate the heat* in the different compartments, according to the age of the chicks.

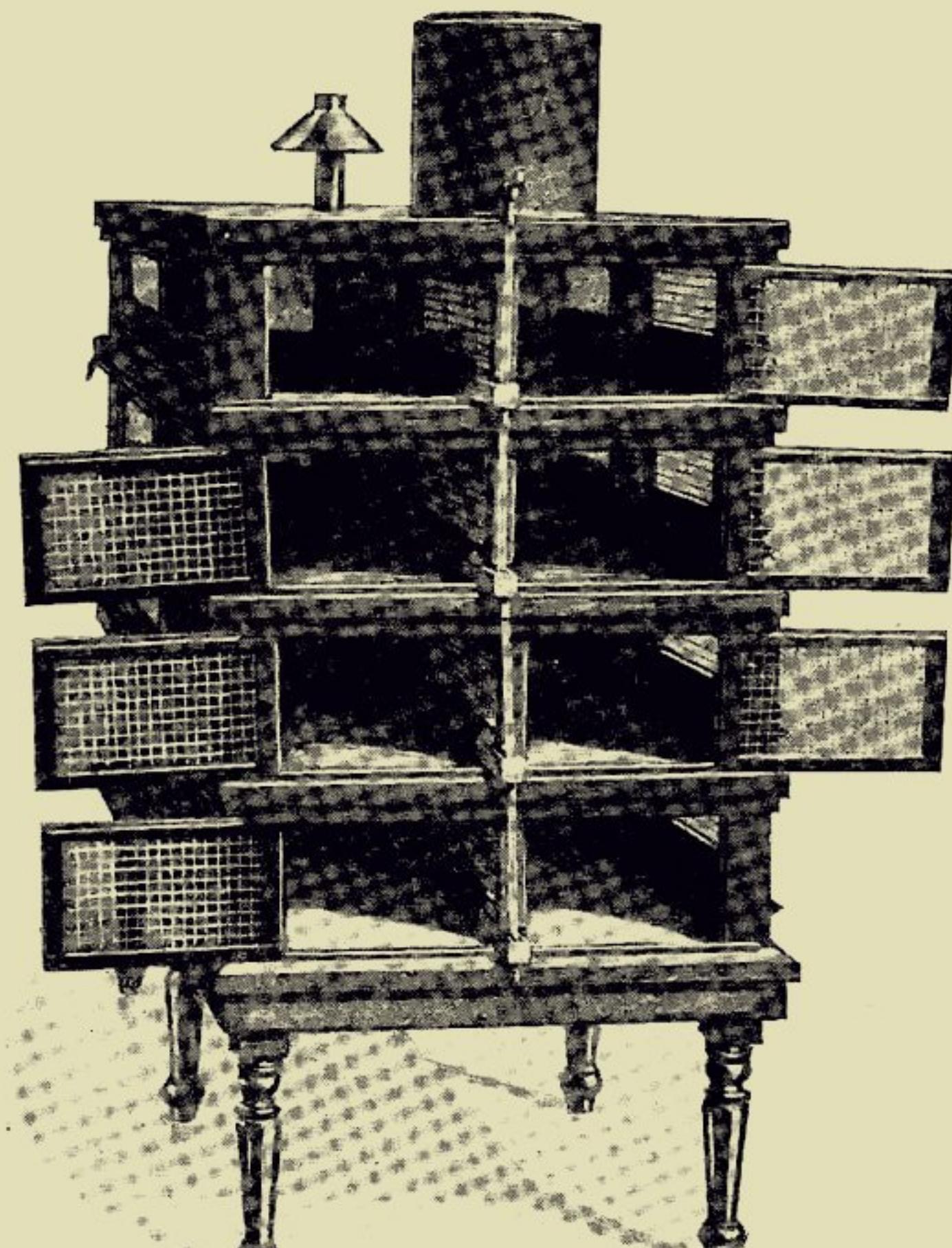
I put as many as fifty chicks in each compartment and kept them there two to three weeks. About twenty I left in the Paradise six to seven weeks, as an experiment, and when I put them outside they weighed an *average of one and one-half pounds each*. I have shown this brooder to many of my friends and neighbors and they all agree that it is the best brooding device they have ever seen. Please send me your catalogue for 1913, as it is an excellent help to beginners in poultry work.

L. J. LEBRUN.

About four times out of every five, white diarrhoea, so-called, is simply a form of plain diarrhoea that results from chilling or overheating the chicks in wrongly-constructed, ill-ventilated brooding devices that have no means of regulating the temperature except by turning the lamp flame up or down. Probably more early hatched chicks are killed or stunted each season by over-heating and the colds that arise therefrom, and by "chilling" in poorly-heated, drafty brooders, than by all other causes combined.

Little chicks do not even have feathers to keep them warm, and when we undertake to raise them without the use of the mother hen it is necessary to go about it in the right way—to protect them from cold, from dampness, from direct drafts—especially at night, in their sleeping quarters—from poisonous air, from their natural enemies, like cats, rats, weasels, skunks, etc.

*All this* is done securely, conveniently and at moderate cost in the indoor sectional Paradise Brooder when it is operated *close at hand in your own home*. The chicks are not exposed to outdoor wintry weather—nor are you. Here the chicks are up off the floor, away from cold air currents, and these "Paradise chicks" are under your personal supervision and control all the time—every hour of the day, without your having to even step outdoors to visit them and make sure they are safe and comfortable.



Showing Paradise Brooder with Four Sections, containing Eight Compartments and Eight Runways—Equivalent to Eight Separate Brooders, 18 by 84 inches in size, each having a capacity of 50 to 75 newly-hatched chicks. Notice the ease with which attendant can care for chicks, and clean brooder. Doors at both ends slide back and forth like these.

# WHERE TO USE ONE OR MORE PARADISE BROODERS

WHEN READING THIS CIRCULAR, please keep in mind two *facts*:—first, that the successful user of a Paradise Brooder does not have to own or build a special poultry house of any kind, because really the best place to operate one or more of these sectional indoor brooders is in an ordinary living room of a dwelling—in your own home; second, that by operating your Paradise Brooder (or brooders) in a living room of your residence you have it where you, or your wife, or any other "caretaker" can look after the brooder and the chicks with the greatest practical amount of safety for the chicks and the greatest degree of personal comfort to the person or persons who attend to them each day.

# TO USE ONE OR MORE PARADISE BROODERS

Please read carefully the sample reports on preceding page, also on this page, wherein men and women who own Paradise Brooders tell of their success in operating them in living rooms, in kitchens, on enclosed porches, etc.—in any place that is well protected from cold, driving winds and that can be heated

POSITIVELY, READER, there is no other way known to poultrymen by which such large percentages of early-hatched chicks and ducklings can be raised with equal safety, comfort and profit. This is a simple statement of fact, based on the actual experience of many customers of ours located in all parts of the country.

# HOW TO USE ONE OR MORE PARADISE BROODERS

**H**OW TO USE one or more Paradise Brooders "for best results" is told quite well in the sample reports from Cyphers Company customers, as published herewith. For example, these *actual users* tell us "when" they operated them, also "where," and with what success. Moreover, Mr. Fink—for example, see front page—tells us that he used "one-half inch of sand on the floor" of each compartment, for sanitary reasons (fresh, dry loam or earth will answer about as well); that later, when the chicks were "two days old," he added a layer of shredded or short-cut alfalfa. Clover, cut straw or dry, sweet hay-mow litter would be equally serviceable. Then Mr. Fink says:

"Beyond dipping the beak of each chick into the water trough, absolutely no attention is required except furnishing water, food and oil and such cleaning as is necessary. The chicks immediately learn to feed and water themselves and to select the degree of heat that suits them best."

Next, read what G. H. Pritchard says, also on page 1 of this circular. We quote: "Some lots were litter-fed and for others we just filled the food troughs and let them help themselves. Both ways were satisfactory. When feeding from the troughs we kept the bottom of each compartment covered with short-cut clover and chaff, for scratching also."

In this same connection we ask the dead-in-earnest poultry raiser not to overlook what is said by John G. Kuhlman, on opposite page, to this effect: "From personal experience I recommend feeding Cyphers Balanced-Ration Poultry Foods as the best way to raise chicks successfully."

Regarding the important question of needed exercise and the feeding of "green food" to January, February and March-hatched chicks that are to be brooded indoors, before Nature can be relied on to furnish the needed supply of lettuce, clover, garden waste, lawn clippings, etc., we quote as follows from the Paradise Brooder section of our free booklet (52 pages,  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$  inches in size) entitled "Best Methods of Brooding":

"On account of the comparatively limited quarters in which chicks are kept in the Paradise Brooders *extra pains* should be taken to keep them busy and out of mischief. Do this by feeding all dry granulated grain—chick food—in litter that is one to three inches deep and by supplying tender green food on and after the fourth day, in the form of fresh sod or by the use of shallow pans in which rye, oats or lettuce has been planted."

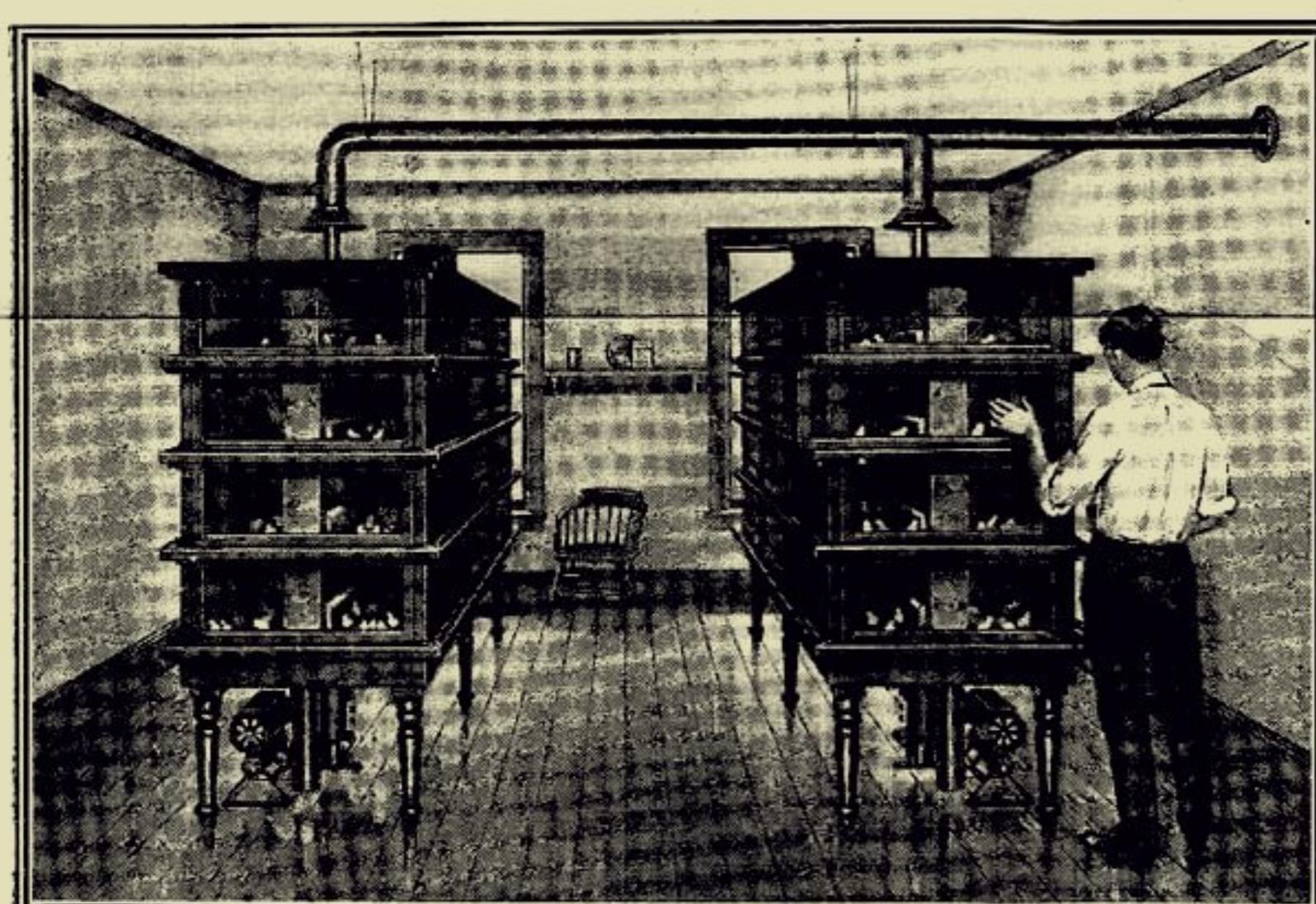
## START YOUR CHICKS RIGHT THAT IS HALF THE BATTLE!

**EARLY OR LATE** in the season, be sure to start your chicks right.

**Remember** that the first two or three weeks of their lives is the critical time—after that they are large enough and strong enough to stand "hard knocks."

**Used solely** as a "chick nursery," the Paradise Indoor Sectional Brooder is worth *ten times its cost* to the poultry fancier who hatches out high-value chicks in February, March and April.

**Note sample reports on this page and apply what is said to your own case—to your own experience!**



TWO PARADISE BROODERS IN LIVING ROOM,  
12 x 14 FEET

**Dwelling House Room**, 12 by 14 feet with two windows, is an ideal location for two complete Paradise Brooders, holding a total of 800 chicks—sixteen different lots of 50 chicks each, ages varying from just hatched to several weeks old. Leaves  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot passageway at ends of brooders, 2-foot aisle against each wall and 4 feet of space between the two brooders. Most practical, convenient, safe and economical way for the average poultry raiser to brood large numbers of chicks in winter and early spring, while weather is cold and changeable.

## KEEPS THEM IN PARADISE FOUR WEEKS

Petaluma, Cal., July 14, 1913.

*Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.*

In the spring of 1912 we purchased from your Oakland Branch House one four-section Paradise Brooder and had *such good results* with it that last winter we installed three more, giving us a total capacity in these brooders of 1,600 chicks at one time. As safe and convenient "chick nurseries" in which to start baby chicks we believe these brooders *have no equal*.

We have used our four complete Paradise Brooders *continuously* from January until May, brooding about 6,500 chicks during that time, with a loss varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 per cent. the larger loss being met with in the late hatches. Our experience here has been that January, February and March-hatched chicks turn out the best, especially if they are started right.

We keep our chicks in the Paradise Brooders one month, then they are transferred to a hot-water brooder, where they are kept a month longer and then are turned out in colony houses. These Paradise Brooders are, *without doubt*, the best brooding device on the market for *taking care of young chicks up to a month old*, and we highly recommend them to our fellow poultrymen. They are easy to take care of, and the chicks are before you all the time, so that you can see what they are doing.

HAMILTON FARMS,

Breeder of S. C. White Leghorns.

C. H. Hamilton, Proprietor.

## USED AS "CHICK NURSERIES" BY PROMINENT FANCIERS

Hope, Ind., February 24, 1913.

*Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.*

After enjoying the benefits of your Paradise Brooders for two seasons I would not want to operate a large poultry plant, or even a small one, for that matter, without the help of this valuable brooder. We place our chicks *direct from the incubator* into our Paradise Brooders and keep them there ten days, then they are moved into the brooding house proper. For this short time we find we can accommodate from seventy-five to one hundred chicks in *each compartment*. The death loss is very light indeed. By using this brooder as a "chick nursery," as herein described, we have practically eliminated former losses in chicks up to ten days old. See picture herewith of our Paradise Brooder Room with three-section brooders in operation.

U. R. FISHEL.

Foremost successful specialty breeders, like the two Fishels, have learned that it pays *extra well* to get out some *extra early* chicks each season that can be developed into blue-ribbon winners at the August and September "fall fairs."

Of course these January, February and March chicks cannot be hatched with hens, because in northern latitudes hens do not become "broody" until April and thereafter. Furthermore, it does not pay to try to brood these early chicks "out of doors" while real winter lasts.

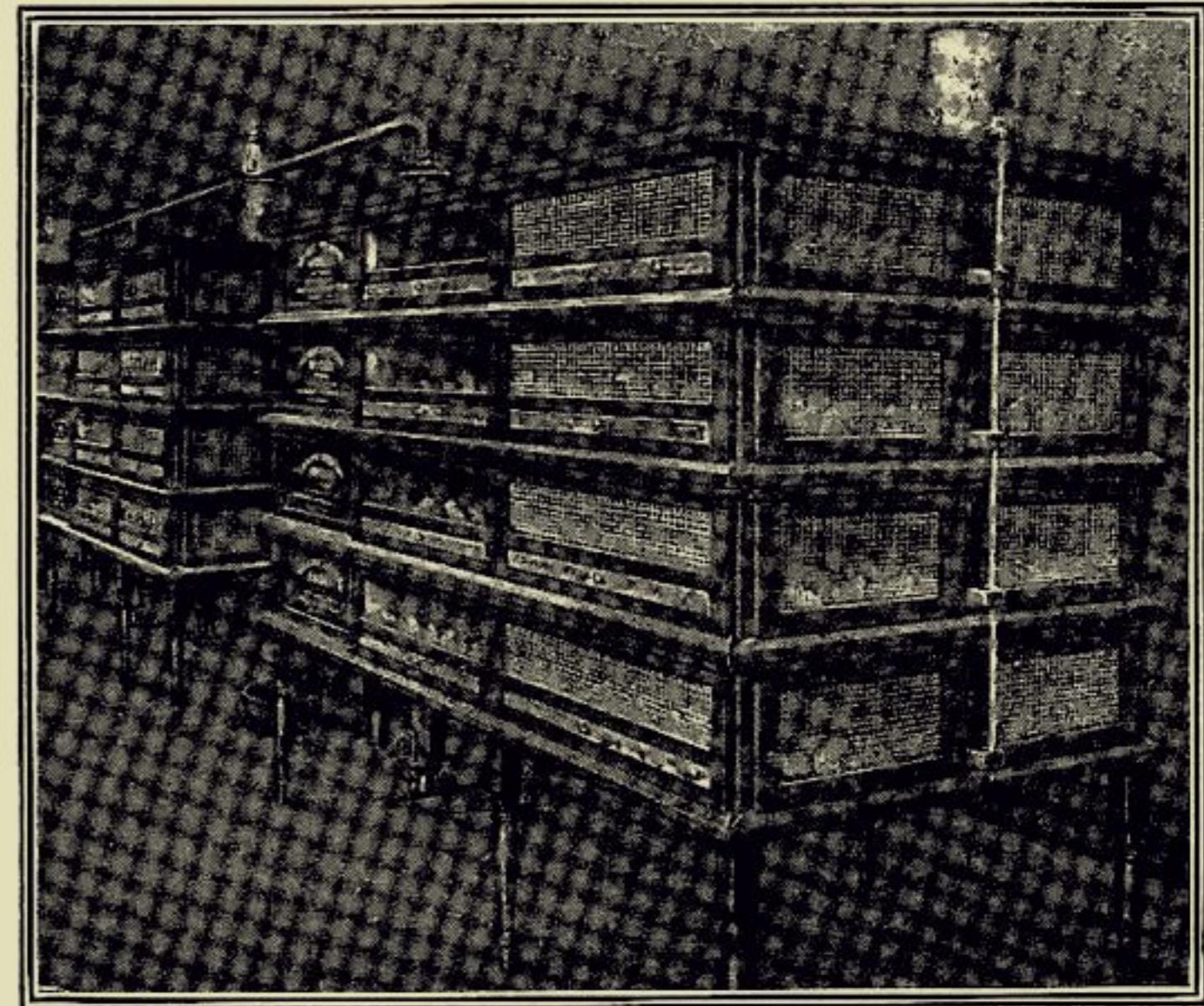
And it is just here that the Paradise indoor, sectional, lamp-heated brooders come into highly profitable use. Besides this, these men who know from long experience *what pays best*, have found that the death rate in chicks at any time of the year is *greatest* during the first ten days of their lives; therefore they have welcomed the money-saving value of the Paradise Brooder during this critical period.

"Metal pans or shallow wooden troughs can be used for the purpose above mentioned. When the grain sprouts or lettuce plants are an inch or so in height, set a pan into each compartment for an hour or two, then remove it and allow the "green food" to *again grow out* an inch or more in length, which it will do in two or three days if kept in the right temperature. Chicks will *devour greedily* this tender vegetation and it is not only nutritious, but it serves also as an appetizer and bowel conditioner. Feed *sparingly* at first, increasing the *length of time* that the shallow tray is before the chicks as they become used to this food, of which they are very fond."

Another point—and the only other one of importance—is covered by what is said by Geo. M. Gear, in his report on opposite page, where he states: "Mine (his Paradise Brooder) is directly connected with a chimney which carries the fumes and foul air out of the room." In some cases it will be more convenient to extend this waste heat and fume pipe out of doors through a nearby window, as explained in our note following the report of Mr. Pritchard, page 1. Also note report of C. H. Dickinson, published on this page. On the other hand, when the Paradise Brooder is used in an ordinary, openly constructed poultry building or colony house, no outdoor connection is needed for this fume pipe. In all such well-ventilated locations, simply use the brooder just as it is illustrated on the opposite page, and the limited amount of fumes (from one blue-flame oil stove) will readily find their way out of the enclosure, and can do no harm whatever.

There are no other points of importance connected with the question of "how" to operate one or more Paradise Brooders to best advantage, except that the food given to the chicks should be sweet and wholesome, the drinking water should be pure and their sleeping quarters ought to be cleaned out and rebedded twice each week—oftener as the chicks grow larger. In the case of ducklings, clean out and rebed daily.

For all further information and advice that you may need, Reader, as a beginner in the care of newly-hatched chicks or ducklings, see *detailed, day by day, instructions* in our two free booklets, "Poultry Foods and Feeding" and "Best Methods of Brooding"—two 52-page pamphlets,  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$  inches in size and fully illustrated—copies of which will be mailed free by us, postage paid, to any address, domestic or foreign, on request. Please address our nearest place of business. See next page of this circular, regarding these free booklets. They are pronounced by many practical, successful poultry raisers to be the best treatises on these important subjects that have been published to date—yet they are "free for the asking."



Two Four-Section Paradise Brooders owned by Geo. Urban, Jr.,  
Pine Ridge, Buffalo, N. Y. (See report herewith.)

## IS INDISPENSABLE FOR STARTING EARLY CHICKS

Grand Rapids, Minn., August 1, 1913.

*Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.*

This was our second year with the Paradise Brooder and in our opinion there certainly is no other method or apparatus on the market that we have seen which can equal this brooder for the purpose. In our climate we would not think of trying to raise February, March and April chicks without a Paradise Brooder. For *starting early chicks* it is indispensable.

We operate this brooder in a second-story bed-room, using a pipe extending out through a board at the top of the upper sash of a window, to get our ventilation exit. This room contains a small hot-water radiator, which was needed in our severe climate, where the temperature often goes to 50 and 55 degrees below zero. This is the ordinary radiator used for keeping a proper temperature in a sleeping room.

The lamp or oil stove of the Paradise Brooder raised the temperature in this room to about 70 degrees, so that we had practically summer temperature for the chicks most of the time. Some days the temperature of the room, especially at night, would get down as low as 50 degrees, but the chicks on the inside of the Paradise Brooder were never uncomfortable.

KENSON ORPINGTON YARDS,

C. H. Dickinson, Owner.

Breeder of White and Black Orpingtons.

## CHICKS AT FIVE WEEKS OLD, AVERAGED NEARLY FOURTEEN OUNCES

Hutchinson, Kas., May 6, 1913.

*Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.*

Having bought one of your No. 2 Incubators, I concluded to buy one of your four-section Paradise Brooders. Had built a cement-block incubator and brooder house combined,  $14 \times 16$  feet inside and 3 feet in the ground, with cement floor. In this house I located my Cyphers Incubator—also one of another make that I had before I bought yours—also the Paradise Brooder, and I want to let you know how well I succeeded with this brooder.

Must say that I think it is the best arrangement I know of to brood chicks. Among my first tests I had some Rhode Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte chicks that were kept in the Paradise Brooder *five weeks*, at which time I concluded to learn what they weighed. I supposed, before weighing them, that they would weigh about seven or eight ounces, but to my agreeable surprise they weighed *twelve to fifteen ounces each*, and I believe averaged nearly fourteen ounces.

To the best of my knowledge, this is about the top weight for chicks of the breeds mentioned *at five weeks old*—no matter how raised. Am certainly pleased with my investment in your Paradise Brooder and believe it is the best device on the market today for handling chicks on a small scale, as I am doing. As a place to start chicks, where they will be safe and comfortable, I do not see how this brooder and method could be improved upon.

J. H. GLASCOCK.

## "AS QUARTERS IN WHICH TO START YOUNG CHICKS"

Georges Road, New Brunswick, N. J., July 3, 1913.

*Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.*

I want to state that your Paradise Brooders have given us fine results and that I am more than satisfied. As quarters in which to start young chicks, *until they become strong and vigorous*, these brooders are just right. We raised more than one thousand chicks in two of these complete four-section Paradise Brooders, losing but very few. We kept the chicks in these brooders about four weeks. This was *our first season* with Paradise Brooders, but will not be our last.

Now let me tell you how our two Cyphers Incubators, a No. 3 and a No. 1 machine, *hatched these youngsters out*. Here is the record, egg for egg, and chick for chick, and it speaks for itself:

No. 3 Machine:

372	fertile	eggs,	hatched	356	chicks.
381	"	"	"	364	"
341	"	"	"	327	"
382	"	"	"	366	"

No. 1 Machine:

132	"	"	"	121	"
141	"	"	"	133	"
132	"	"	"	126	"
139	"	"	"	132	"

In all, and for the season, we hatched 1,925 chicks out of a possible 2,220.

O. POLINSKY,

Per S. Pollins, Manager.

## FOR "SHOW BIRDS" AND FOR BROILERS

Urban Farms, Pine Ridge, Buffalo, N. Y., December 20, 1913.

*Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.*

We bought our first Paradise Brooder (four-section) five years ago, and *two years later* we bought a second one. Every season we use these brooders from early fall until late spring, raising broilers in them, also for starting our show birds and breeders.

Experience has proved that we can handle young chicks in these Paradise Brooders with *less than one-fourth the loss met with by any other method known to us*. If we could not buy two more brooders like these, I would not accept \$500 for the two we now own.

For example, the five Black Langshans in *our first prize pen* at the Greater Buffalo Show, November 24-29, 1913, were started in a Paradise Brooder and kept there until they were four or five weeks old. In these brooders we have started prize-winning White Plymouth Rocks, Mottled Anconas and Golden and Silver Campines. The loss has been *practically nothing*, as compared with other methods of handling newly-hatched chicks up to four or five weeks old.

In the case of broilers, we leave the chicks in these brooders until they weigh a pound to a pound and a half each—some of them reaching two pounds. No other plan that I know of *will raise as large a percentage* of the chicks and give us plumper or more tender broilers.

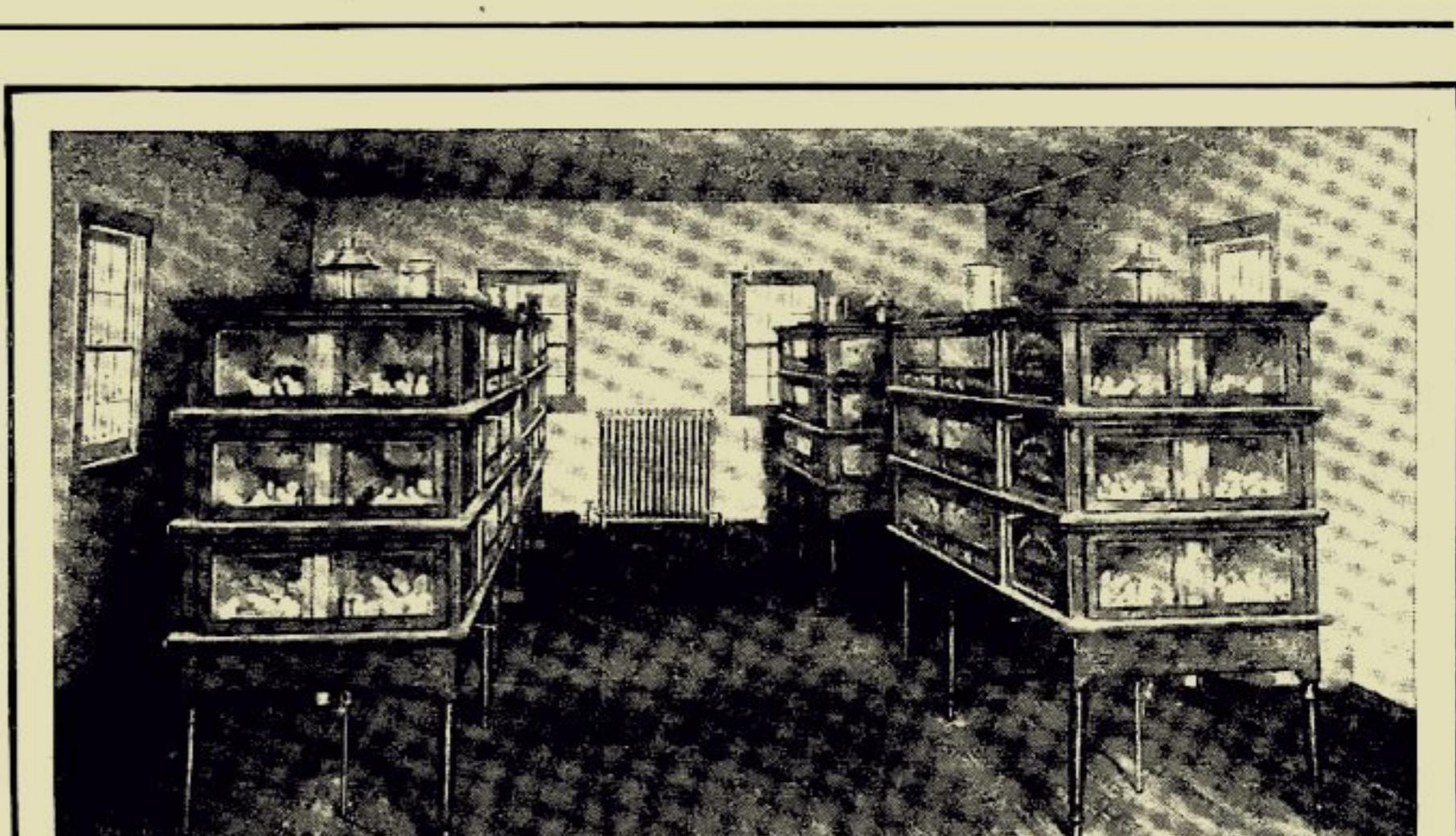
We cover the floor of each compartment with sand, then sprinkle litter over this for the chicks to scratch in. For green food in winter we use sprouted oats, either chopping them fine for the younger chicks or putting in bunches, roots and all, for them to pick to pieces, after the chicks are large enough to do this. When vegetation starts outdoors we dig up fresh sod and place a strip in each compartment. We feed finely-granulated chick food in the troughs, also in litter.

One thing is highly important—the chicks should have fresh outdoor air, and the lamp fumes ought to be carried out of the room in which a Paradise Brooder is operated. We bring fresh air into the warm-air box of the brooder by means of a  $4 \times 6$ -inch air shaft extending outdoors, and we carry the lamp fumes out through a metal pipe that extends into the stove chimney, as shown in the illustration herewith.

URBAN FARMS,

Geo. Urban, Jr., Prop.

In the above report Mr. Urban tells how long he has used his Paradise Brooders, the kinds of chicks he has raised in them, how long he has kept chicks in these brooders, with what results, etc. He also explains in brief how he feeds the chicks—including his method of supplying green food. Mr. Urban not only raises broilers in his Paradise Brooders but also starts many of his high quality "show birds" in them—and with *uniform success*.



AS A NURSERY FOR NEWLY-HATCHED CHICKS

From Photograph showing Four Three-Section Paradise Brooders in use by U. R. Fishel, White Plymouth Rock Specialist, Hope, Ind. Mr. Fishel thoroughly tested one of these brooders as a nursery for his high-quality chicks, then installed three more. (See his letter herewith.) J. C. Fishel, also of Hope, Ind., prominent as a breeder of standard White Wyandottes, learning of the success met with by his brother, U. R. Fishel, in the use of his Paradise Brooders, ordered one shipped to him by express and, later on, ordered another. Also read his letter of endorsement.

# COSTS NO MORE AT START -IS CHEAPEST IN THE END

**A**T FIRST THOUGHT it may appear to you, Reader, that one or more sections of a Paradise Brooder **cost more** than do the numerous styles of box brooders on the market. This is true, if you compare their cost with that of cheaply-built, wrongly-constructed "bargain price" brooders that are built as catch-penny affairs with which to defraud the inexperienced.

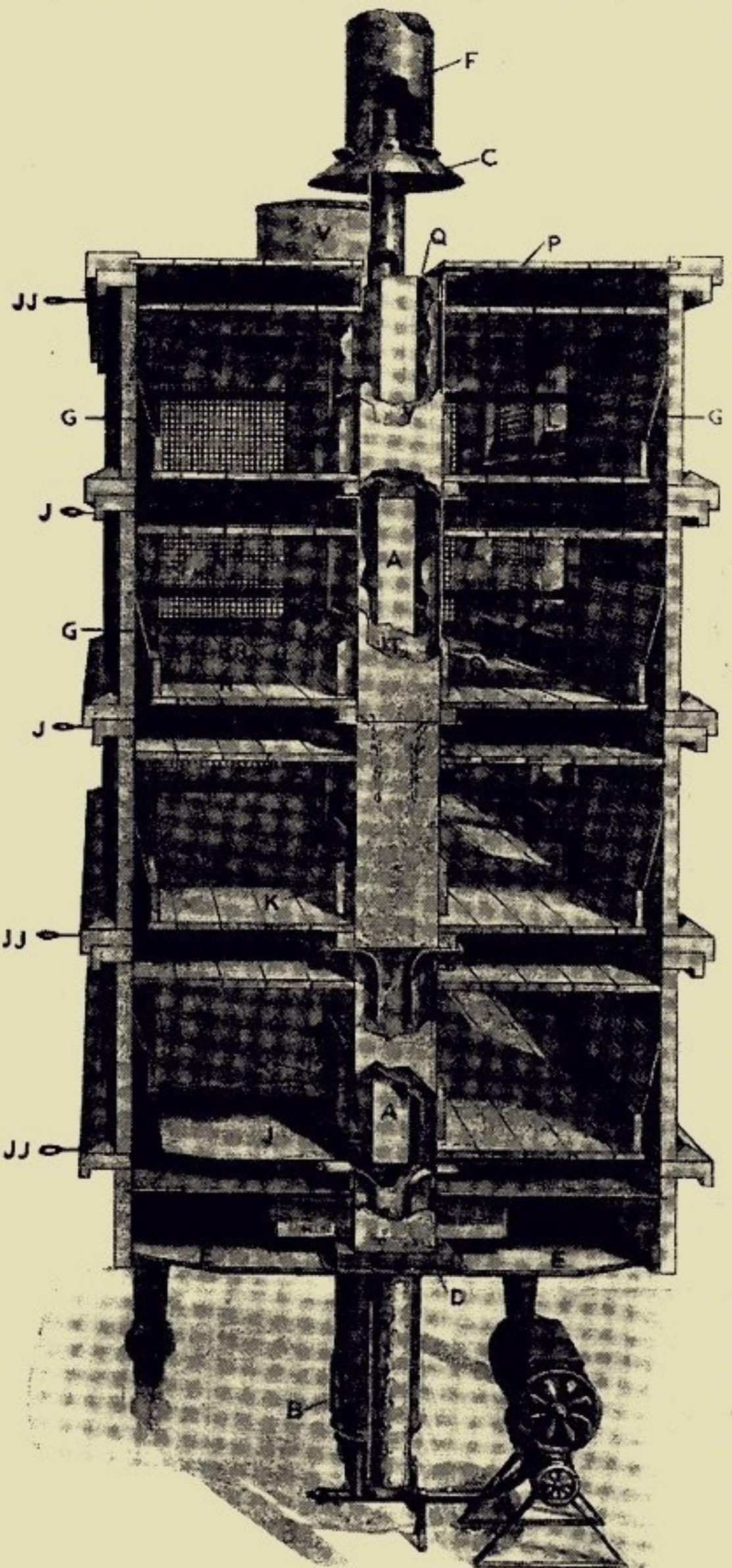
**On the other hand**, if you will take the time to compare the price of a base section of the Paradise (upper sections cost less) with the prices of **standard quality** box brooders that are built for indoor use, you will find that, chick for chick, and **floor space** considered, the Paradise costs considerably **less** than the floor type of indoor brooders.

**For example**, the base section of a Paradise retails at \$22.00 f. o. b. our different places of business, except Oakland, Cal., but please keep in mind **what it is**. The dimensions are 3 x 7 feet, giving the owner two separate brooding compartments, equal to **two brooders** of the ordinary type. This means that each compartment (or separate brooding space, 18 x 84 inches) costs **eleven dollars**, and we do not know of any first-class indoor, lamp-heated box brooder that can be bought at less than \$11.00. The Cyphers Company's Style D Indoor Brooder, dimensions 32 x 32 inches, capacity 50 to 75 chicks, retails at \$13.50. In each compartment of the Paradise (two compartments to each section) we have 1,512 square inches of floor space, while in the Cyphers Style D Indoor Brooder there are but 1,024 square inches of floor space.

**In other words**, there is nearly **one-half more** floor space in each compartment of a Paradise than exists, all told, in our standard box brooder for indoor use. Furthermore, both compartments of a base section Paradise are heated by one lamp or stove, while two lamps—meaning twice the labor—would be required to heat two separate floor brooders of the box type.

**Fact is**, it would take **three** box brooders, of the size of the Cyphers Style D Brooder, to furnish the amount of floor space that exists in the two compartments of the base section of a Paradise—and **three lamps** would be required to heat these box brooders. Following the comparison still further, as you add one upper section after another, until the Paradise is **complete**, the difference in lower cost and greater floor space becomes more and more in favor of this truly unequalled indoor brooding device.

**The difference in price**, when we compare a Paradise Brooder with the average "bargain price" box brooder, is **fully represented** in the



REAR, OR CHICK-HOVER, END OF FOUR-SECTION PARADISE BROODER

Sliding end-panels of glass (in frames) have been removed and end of woodwork has been cut away to show method of construction, also heat-circulation and automatic ventilating system. Fresh, moderately cool air passes freely under floors, next to the floors, thus keeping them cool and preventing leg weakness. This air is carried upward along the heat-flue side (inner side) of Brooding Chambers and is discharged slowly into each compartment by own upward motion as it gradually becomes warmed. Each compartment receives its own fresh, moderately warmed air, and each compartment can be regulated separately, so that every compartment will hold a different temperature. Side walls of brooding space are of wood; panels in next space beyond are of glass and the front space (or third) of the brooder sides is enclosed with close-mesh wire cloth, like those at rear end. Entire chick space of each compartment can be raked, or swept from end to end, and attendant at any time can see the full length of each compartment. One Blue-Flame Oil Stove, standard in quality, heats the Complete Four-Section Brooder, or any less number of sections.

"400 CHICKS IN 15 TO 20 MINUTES"  
St. Charles, Ill., April 16, 1912.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—  
Replies to yours of the 13th, regarding my experience with the Cyphers Paradise Brooder, will say **I would not exchange it for any other brooder I ever saw**—in fact after using it I would not accept any other make of indoor brooder as a gift, if I had to attend to it myself. With the Paradise **I can take care of 400 chicks in 15 to 20 minutes**. I can run in just before I go to bed and in a minute's time make sure that every chick is in perfect condition, or can soon make him so. Have kept chickens in it with **fine success nearly three months**, but realize that the brooder is not intended to hold the chicks that long. Speaking from personal experience I do not believe that there is another brooder on the market that is anywhere near the equal of the Paradise.

C. B. SANDFORD.

"THE BUSY MAN'S BROODER"  
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 2, 1912.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—  
Kindly ship me another section for my Paradise Brooder immediately. My last hatch turned out much better than I had expected. Your Paradise Brooder is well named, so far as the comfort of the chicks is concerned. **I would call it the busy man's brooder. It economizes time and labor**, more than anything I have seen along that line. It does away with the necessity of expensive brooder houses. When I looked at the brooder tonight it was a pleasant sight—about forty-five chicks in each of the three compartments spread out on the floor. There is no occasion for the chicks crowding each other in seeking a warm spot.

D. McTURK.

"ALMOST ENTIRELY REDUCED OUR LOSSES"  
Valcour, N. Y., February 26, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—  
The two Paradise Brooders that we purchased last year proved entirely satisfactory and we found that they **almost entirely reduced our losses of baby chicks**. We raised about one thousand chicks successfully, keeping them in these brooders until they were **six or seven weeks old**. We operated our brooders in a living room 13 x 16 feet. The sanitary arrangements in the Paradise Brooders are **excellent**—in fact we do not see how they could be better. We especially like the arrangement for **supplying fresh air** to the chicks at all times, also the case with which the chicks can be fed and the food troughs kept clean.

We shall buy and use more of these brooders next season.

CLOVER CREST FARM,

P. H. Billings, Manager.

HER FIRST YEAR'S EXPERIENCE

Smyrna, N. Y., January 4, 1913.  
Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—  
The Paradise Brooder, in my opinion, is the **best indoor brooder made**. I can care for one hundred chicks in it as easily as I can twenty-five **in any other way**. It is a great help for a busy woman!

From three hatches in a 244-egg Cyphers Incubator last spring I got 553 strong, healthy chicks from 625 fertile eggs. When chicks were 36 hours old, I placed them in a Cyphers Paradise Brooder, leaving them there two weeks, then transferred them to home-made outdoor brooders. This was my **first year's experience** with artificial incubating and brooding.

MRS. F. J. ROYCE

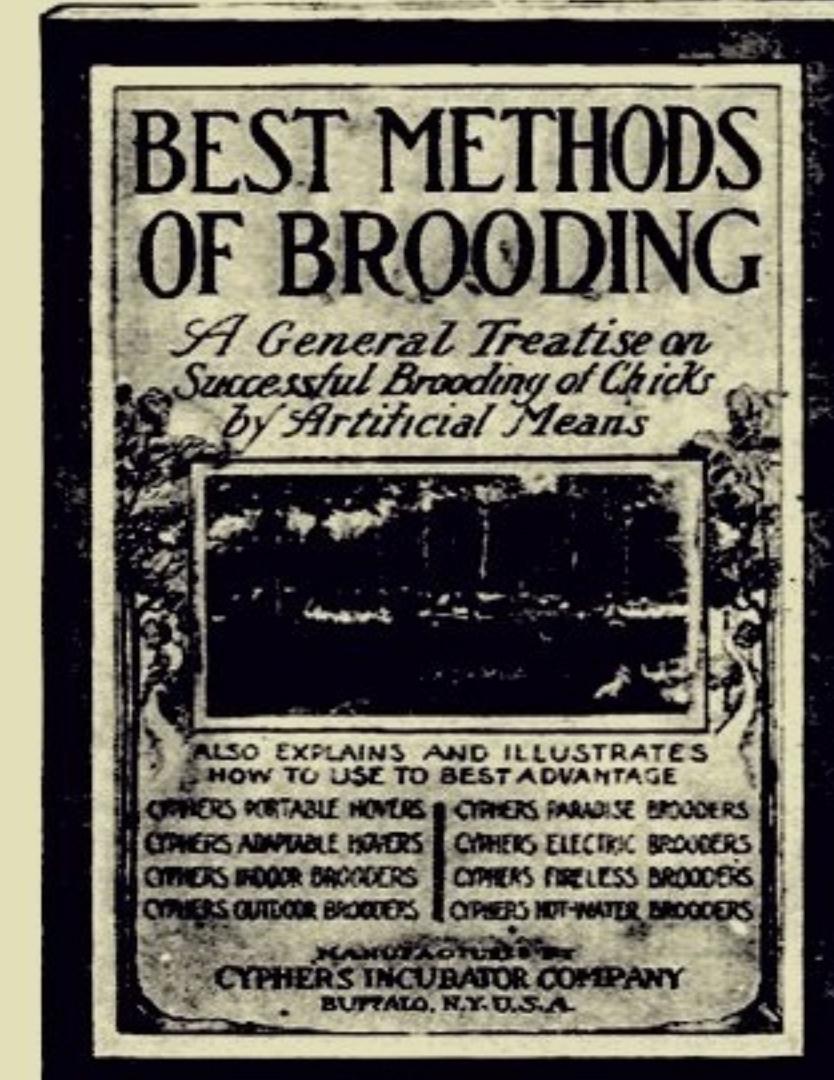
actual difference in cost of manufacture. The construction of the Paradise Brooder is such that it cannot be "skimped," either in quality of materials or in workmanship. The **real value** is there—is put into the article itself. The oil stove **alone**, that goes with a Paradise Brooder, costs three dollars, and a base section of the Paradise weighs **two hundred and fifty pounds**, whereas the Cyphers Style D Indoor Brooder weighs only 120 pounds and some of the catch-penny box brooders on the market, with chick capacities "rated" from one to two hundred chicks, weigh less than one hundred pounds each, crated for shipment. In this connection note picture herewith of rear end (sectional view) of a four-section Paradise Brooder and please read the foot-note with due care.

**But above all else** we ask you to remember that **the first cost** in buying an article of this kind is of **far less importance** than the question, "What will it be **worth to me** when I get it?" After all, that is the **big question**. How much is it going to cost you to operate a Paradise Brooder **successfully**, in case you become the owner of one, and how will its use **compare** in cost, convenience and **results** with any other method of brooding newly-hatched chicks or ducklings by artificial means?

**That is the real question**, provided you have a suitable place in which to use a Paradise—and in this connection we ask you, in your own best interests, to **re-read** the sample reports from users, as published herewith, wherein these men and women (who know from personal experience) tell, in their own way, **when** they use Paradise Brooders—at what season of the year—**where** they use them and with **what success**. What they have done, **you can do**—and with equal convenience and personal satisfaction.

**We repeat**, that really the **safest**, as well as the **most convenient** location for a Paradise Brooder is in a living room, or in some vacant room in your own dwelling. There it can be attended to at any time without going out of doors—an important factor in your favor during cold or stormy weather; and **your comfort**, in this respect, is a fair measure of the **extra safety** the chicks or ducklings will enjoy—safety both **day and night**. Bear in mind also that no special poultry building or brooder house is required; therefore, no extra expense of this kind need be incurred. Later on, as the season advances, or when the chicks **grow large and strong**, they can be placed outdoors on the ground in brood coops, roosting coops, colony houses, etc., in the usual way.

A PARADISE BROODER that is kept indoors, and properly cared for, **will last a lifetime**. Here is another big point in **true economy**. The average "cheap" brooder will "go to pieces" within two or three years and be used for kindling wood or thrown upon the scrap heap. We caution you to avoid this **needless loss**.



#### A DAY-BY-DAY GUIDE

"Most Helpful Booklet of the Kind Ever Published"—so hundreds of men and women have stated, in varying forms, to whom we have mailed free copies on request. Number of pages, 52; Size of pages, 7 1/2 by 10 inches. Well illustrated. FREE, postpaid, to any address.

#### "AND PLACED TWO HUNDRED CHICKS IN IT"

Catawba Island, Ohio, February 25, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

I have used probably **a dozen makes of brooders** in the past ten years—some good, some not so good! When I received the Cyphers Paradise Brooder last year and placed two hundred chicks in it, I was **so completely fascinated** with it that I gave away or sold **all the other brooders** I had at that time and pinned my faith to the Paradise.

I was not disappointed. Beyond any question whatever it is worth at least double what you ask for it and I **would not sell mine for thrice its cost if I could not get another**.

I have a choice lot of Rhode Island Reds, the best incubator—a Cyphers—and now I have a brooder that tops every **other brooder** of which I have any knowledge.

J. W. GAMBLE.

#### REAL BLESSING TO BUSY WOMEN

Matapan, Mass., April 11, 1912.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

Since purchasing the base section of your Paradise Brooder, on February 23d. of this season, I have brooded two lots of chicks in it with **fine results**. Ran it in an ordinary living room and found it economical and convenient to operate in every way—a **real blessing** to a poultry woman with household duties to look after.

The two-foot elevation from floor, handy feed troughs on sides of brooder, drip system of watering and the sliding doors, which give ready access to every part of the brooder, **appeal to me strongly**, as I found them of great help in the every-day care of the chicks.

MRS. S. J. DOLE.

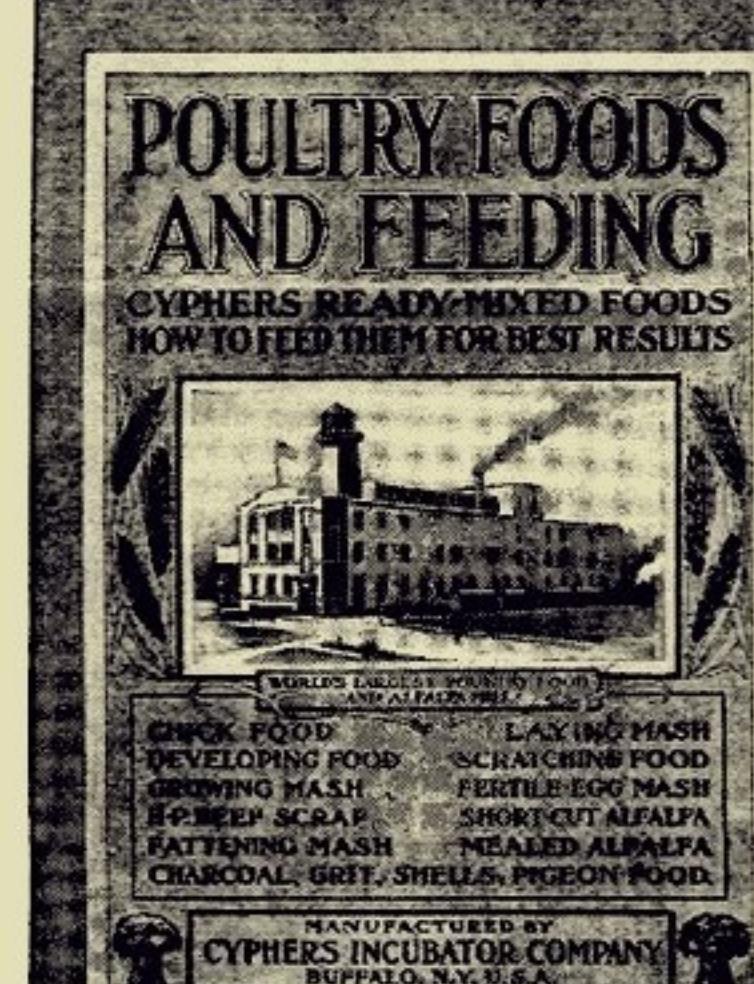
#### CONVENIENT FOR WOMEN "ESPECIALLY IN BAD WEATHER"

R. F. D. 1, Venice, Ohio, April 4, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

I have used a No. 1 Cyphers Incubator for a **number of years** and am well pleased with it. This year I had your agent, Neill Bros., send me a Paradise Brooder and it **certainly is grand**. Am also using one of your Style C Outdoor Brooders and like it very much. From my 144-egg Cyphers I get as high as 130 little chicks at a hatch, and in your brooders I lose very few. Have had entire hatches from which I did not lose a single chick. The Paradise Brooder is a great convenience for a woman, especially in bad weather. I do not see how it would be possible to raise chicks with less trouble or greater safety. Please send me your free booklet entitled "Poultry Foods and Feeding." I have obtained much benefit in reading your annual catalogue "Profitable Poultry and Egg Production" and find your advice to be reliable. You are doing a valuable work for poultry raisers—both men and women—a fact that all should appreciate.

MRS. ROBERT BLUHM.



WORTH \$5.00, BUT IT'S FREE  
You, Reader—no matter where you live—can have a copy of this 52-page (7 1/2 by 10 inches) Booklet mailed to you free of all cost by simply dropping us a postal card and asking for it. Please be sure to give your full postoffice address and to write plainly.

#### "SAFE AND COMFORTABLE PLACE FOR BABY CHICKS"

Two Harbors, Minn., August 18, 1913.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—

I am proud to say that I am using Cyphers Incubators, also one of your two-section Paradise Brooders. This Paradise Brooder is **certainly a winner**—it cannot be beat! I have tried several other methods of brooding, also several other makes of brooders, but have found no other method as handy and no other brooder as easy to take care of as the Paradise. It gives me real pleasure to show this brooder to interested visitors and I never fail to recommend both your brooders and your incubators to poultrymen generally. Have been the means of selling quite a number of your incubators and brooders in this section and have considered that I was doing other poultrymen a favor in recommending your goods. My Paradise Brooder is a time-saver and a money-maker. For early chicks it certainly is the best investment a wide-awake, up-to-date poultryman can make. Throughout the season it is unequalled as a **safe and comfortable place for baby chicks** from the time they are taken out of the incubators until they are old enough to go into floor brooders or outdoor brooders. You can quote me as a Cyphers Company friend.

AGATE BAY POULTRY FARM, F. D. W. Thias, Prop.

#### PRICES OF PARADISE BROODERS

F. O. B. Buffalo, N. Y., Boston, Mass., New York City, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.

Base Section, complete (including Heater, Fresh-Air Box, Cover, Legs, Ventilating Cap and Water Can, which are sent with Base Section only), crated ready for Shipment, with complete Directions for Use.....	\$22.00
Upper Sections, each.....	16.00
Complete, Four-Section Brooder, in one shipment.....	68.00
F. O. B. OAKLAND, CAL.:	
Base Section, \$25.00. Upper Section, \$18.00. Complete (four-section) one shipment.....	77.00
Shipping weight, crated: Base Section, about 250 pounds; Upper Sections, each, 150 pounds.	

## CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

Factory and Home Offices: BUFFALO, N. Y.

Branch Stores and Warehouses: NEW YORK, N. Y. 41 Barclay St. BOSTON, MASS. 12-14 Canal St. CHICAGO, ILL. 329-331 Plymouth Court KANSAS CITY, MO. 317-319 Southwest Boulevard OAKLAND, CAL. 2127 Broadway LONDON, ENGL. 121-123 Finsbury Pav.